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	information report	CD NO.					
	SECRET CONFIDENTIAL	DATE DIOTE DE MAYE 7040					
COUNTRY	Czechoslovakia	DATE DISTR.13 MAY 1949					
SUBJECT	Czechoslovak Efforts to Obtain Sulphur, Rew Phosphates, Zinc, Pyrites, and Iron Ore	NO. OF PAGES 3					
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		50X1-HUM					
1.,	Sulphur	50X1-HUM :					
.å, o	Control of a state of	50X1-HUM					
	adequate supplies of sulphur,	3333					
	Ďα						
	T						
	c. It is quite possible that the total of 5,000 to wakia by the Soviet Union forms part of the So	viet allotment under the					
•	trade agreement.	50X1-HUM					
2.	Raw Phosphates						
	a. Raw phosphate stocks in Czechoslovakia are at						
	b. The Postorna plant at Breclav (S75) and the Dynamit Nobel factory at Bratislava were forced to close at the end of January 1949, but were						
	then reopened to work on stocks borro ed local now been closed "for rerairs".	ly. They have, however,					
	e. Total Czechoslovak requirements are around 100	0,000 tons per annum. For 50X1-HUM					
	1949 they have been able to contract for 40,000 tons At the moment, however, a dock strike which has						
	atready been going on for 12 days, is postponi						
	d. Another source of supply is the USSR, which has 50,000 tons of Kola phosphates. The Czechoslo	s promised delivery of waks, remembering the rate					
	of Soviet deliveries for 1948, do not hope for this figure. In any case, there is no plant i	nore than 50 percent of n Czechoslovakia which can					
	sinter Kola phosphates without mixing them	50X1-HUM					
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Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/01/05: CIA-RDP82-00457R002700330009-1 ACONFIDENTALY CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 50X1-HUM In any case, supplies at the disposal of plants remaining open will have been exhausted during the first days of April 1949. Zino and Pyrites a. Difficulties over Polish supplies of zinc to Czechoslovakia have not yet been settled. Poland was to deliver raw zinc for rolling in Czecheslovakia. Now, however, the Poles have realized that their own rolling mills are not working to capacity and have, therefore, informed the Czechoslovakis that they are prepared to deliver rolled products only. The Czechoslovaks are dissatisfied with this modification, and it is believed that no final decision has yet been taken as to whether or not to continue with the original agreement. b. Yugoslav offers of pyrites still amount to only 33 percent of what Czechoslovakia was expecting. This position is unlikely to change until Czechoslovakia ceases to hold up her deliveries of electrical equipment to 50X1-HUM. Yugoslavia. 40 Iron Ore 50X1-HUM Czechoslovakia has now been able to contract for the sumply of 855,000 tons of iron ore; she needs, however, between 1,200,000 and 1,300,000 tons. For the last two weeks a Metalinex delegation negotiate a larger supply. The party includes Director General Axla, Dr.

is to go various ferrous alloys, including ferrochrore, ferromanganese, and ferrosilicon.

b,

50X1-HUM

The Soviet Union has promised 800,000 tons, with the option of a further 300,000

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- d. Between 100,000 to 150,000 tons of ore is expected from Yugoslavia, mostly Prijedor.
- e. Slovak mines last year produced about 550,000 tons of ore with an iron content of 38 to 40 percent. About half of these mines are equipped with obsolete machinery and are, moreover, nearly worked out. Production costs are about 2.60 Kcs per kilo. To be competitive these should be not more than 1.20 Kcs per kilo.

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